THE N°. 168.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 13, 1748.

From the London Evening Poſt, *March* 27.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Amſterdam Gazette, of the Convention ſigned at the Hague, the 26th of January, N. S. relating to the approaching Campaign.

BE it known to all and every one, that as the Means employed to attain a juſt and ſolid Peace may not have the wiſh'd for Effect, and as paſt Experience has ſhewn that the Forces of the Allies are not ſufficient to make Head againſt France, unleſs they bring into the Field conſiderable Armies, ſuch as may be ſuperior to the Enemy's, and capable of weakning the Reſources of that Crown; therefore the Allied Powers, viz. Her Imperial Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, his Majeſty the King of Sardinia, and their High Mightineſſes the States-General have agreed to ſettle between them the moſt effectual Preparations, that they may have Forces ſuperior to the Enemy's, and be in a Condition to act without any farther Loſs of Time.

Article I. The Convention and Treaties between the ſaid Powers ſhall be fulfil'ed and executed in their full Extent, the Deſign of the High contracting Parties, in the preſent Act, being only to ſtipulate what each Potentate is to furniſh next Campaign, without pretending to run counter in the leaſt to preceding Engagements.

II. Whereas the French Armies have, by their Superiority, made an extraordinary Progreſs in the Netherlands, and even ſeized upon a conſiderable Part of the Territory belonging to the Republick of the United Provinces; and whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent not only the bad Conſequences that may reſult therefrom, but alſo to ſet about repairing the Damage ſuſtain'd, and recover what has been loſt, it is agreed for this Purpoſe, to bring an Army of 192,000 Men into the Field in the Netherlands.

The Contingent of her Imperial Majeſty the Queen of Hungary has been fixed at 60,000 effective Men, and ſhall conſiſt of the Regiments and Squadrons conformable to the Liſt thereof that is to be delivered to the contracting Powers on the 20th of February next.

The King of Great Britain's Contingent is fixed at 66,000 effective Men, as is likewiſe that of the States General, according to the Liſt of the Battalions and Squadrons which they ſhall exhibit to the contracting Powers on the Day above-mentioned.

III. The ſaid Contingents muſt be ready by the Firſt of March at fartheſt, to aſſemble and form the Army of the Allies, by which Time the Empreſs Queen ſhall have 50,000 effective Men, in order to furniſh her Contingent, and the reſt ſome Time in April at fartheſt; but in Caſe the Ruſſian Troops ſhould not arrive by the firſt of March, neither his Britannick Majeſty nor their High Mightineſſes may be accuſed of not having performed the Stipulation in this Article.

IV. Beſides the Contingent ſtipulated to form the Combined Army, the reſpective Powers ſhall be obliged to keep Garriſons in the Towns and Places belonging to them; Liſts of which ſhall be produced from Time to Time to the General in Chief of the Combined Army. If there ſhould be a Neceſſity of reinforcing thoſe Garriſons, it muſt be done by the Troops of the Potentates to whom they belong.

V. Their Royal and Serene Highneſſes ſhall ſettle, with unanimous Conſent, in Conſert and with the Approbation of the reſpective Powers, the Command of the Armies in the Netherlands, as alſo the Articles relating thereto.

VI. As for what regards the Artillery, the Charges of Sieges, and other Expences of the War, and ſuch farther Subſidies as may be judged expedient to offer to ſome Courts and Princes, his Britannick Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes have agreed to conform to what has been ſtipulated in this Reſpect in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Articles of the Reſult of the 30th of March 1745, between the Earl of Cheſterfield, Mr. Trevor, and the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes; as alſo in the Convention ſigned the 5th of May following by the ſaid Miniſters and Deputies for the Execution of the aforeſaid Reſult.

As to what concerns the tranſporting the heavy Artillery by Land, and the furniſhing Straw and Wood to the Troops when they encamp on the Territory of the Republick, as alſo the Charge of Waggons, Carts, and Horſes, to be taken up in the open Country for the Service of the Army againſt an approaching March, the contracting Parties ſhall confirm in theſe Matters to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles of the ſecond Reſult of the Conferences held laſt Year between his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſters and their High Mightineſſes Deputies, which is inſerted in the Reſolution of the 9th of January, 1747.

VII. The Republick engages to furniſh ten or twelve Men of War to join the Engliſh Fleet, deſtined to ruin the Commerce of France, and protect that of the two Nations.

VIII. Beſides the Army that is to be formed in the Netherlands, the Empreſs Queen engages to have 60,000 effective Men in Italy, which ſhall be put in a Condition to act in France or elſewhere, agreeable to what ſhall be ſtipulated in this Reſpect between the Allied Powers, excluſive of the Troops requiſite to garriſon the Places in Lombardy. Her Imperial Majeſty likewiſe obliges herſelf to aſſemble that effective Number as ſoon as poſſible, and to deliver on the firſt of March next, to the contracting Powers, a Liſt of the Battalions and Squadrons which this Contingent is to conſiſt of.

IX. The King of Sardinia engages to furniſh 30,000 effective Men, excluſive of Garriſons, in order to act in France, or elſewhere, as the Allies may agree upon. A Liſt of the Battalions and Squadrons of this Contingent ſhall likewiſe be delivered to the contracting Powers the firſt of March.

X. The aforeſaid effective Contingent muſt be in Readineſs to form the Army by the firſt of May next at fartheſt, and the Troops of the two Crowns muſt be provided with every Thing requiſite for Armies in the Field.

XI. The King of Great Britain ſhall furniſh, as he did laſt Year, 30 Men of War, ſome of which may be exchanged for ſmall Veſſels fitter for Operations along the Coaſts of France and Italy; and the better to attain this End, the King of Sardinia engages to join his Gallies to that Fleet.

XII. The better to enable the Empreſs Queen to defray the Expences of the Contingent, ſhe is to furniſh both in Flanders and Italy, the King of Great Britain ſhall pay her a Subſidy of 400,000 l. Sterling, viz. 150,000 l. immediately after the Signing of this Convention, without waiting for the Ratifications; 100,000 l. ſoon after the Ratifications are exchang'd; 50,000 l. within a Month after; and the remaining 100,000 l. as ſoon as her Imperial Majeſty's Officers ſhall have given full Proof that the ſaid Contingents, both in Flanders and Italy, are carried to 60,000 effective Men; But if it appears by the Certificates, that the Number of 120,000 Men is not compleat, Deductions ſhall be made out of the laſt Sum, in Proportion to what may be defective in that Number.

XIII. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall likewiſe pay to the King of Sardinia a Subſidy of 300,000 l. Sterl. in the ſame Manner, and upon the ſame Terms ſtipulated with Regard to the Empreſs Queen.

XIV. To be the better aſſured whether the ſaid Contingents are compleat, both in Flanders and Italy, the Generals and Commandants of the reſpective Corps ſhall be obliged to communicate to each other, from Time to Time, authentick Liſts of the effective Forces under their Command, which ſhall afterwards be tranſmitted without Delay to the Generals and Commanders in Chief; and to aſcertain this ſtill more, each of the Contracting Powers may cauſe thoſe Liſts to be drawn up at the Opening of the Campaign, either jointly or ſeparately, by Generals expreſſly appointed for that Purpoſe.

XV. The

XV. The King of Sardinia shall have the Chief Command of the whole Army in Italy, whether it be assembled into one Body, or divided into Detachments for the Good of the Common Cause, pursuant to what is stipulated in this Respect in the 6th Article of the Treaty of Worms.

XVI. Their High Mightinesses engage, jointly with his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, to employ all their Credit with the Provinces, to make them pay the Arrears of the old and new Subsidies, conformable to the annexed Specifications; and including therein the additional Subsidy of 50,000l. Sterl. or at least that the Payment thereof may be certainly made at a fixed Time, and deducting what the State has already advanced to the Empress's Troops, and for the Wages of Watermen, &c.

Genoa, March 16. We learn from Leghorn, that an English man of war, the Princessa, a sloop, and a privateer in that harbour, having spied about sixty sail of Genoese vessels coming to take in provisions at Leghorn, sailed out of the port, notwithstanding the fortress fired several cannon at them to restrain them from it; that three large barques, which had already entered the port, seeing the danger to which the rest of the convoy were exposed, fell on the privateer; that the engagement lasted a whole hour, during which time all the convoy safely entered the harbour, the cannon of the fortress never ceasing to play upon the privateer, in order to make her decline the fight, and that on our side one man only was killed, and one wounded. The loss of the English is unknown; but they add that a great concourse of people stood in the Mole to view the battle.

N. B. They do not tell us what became of the man of war and sloop during the combat.

Brussels, March 31. According to the last advices from Paris, one would think, that, notwithstanding the length of the war, the court does not as yet feel either the want of men or money. The military establishment, by land and sea, in Europe and in the Indies, for the year 1747, amounted to five hundred and twenty thousand men. The same military establishment as fixed for 1748, and signed by the secretary of war, amounts to six hundred and sixty four thousand men. We are nevertheless sensible, that it has been with infinite difficulty the subsidies for this year have been raised here, and by raising them, the people are brought into such a state of indigence, that to fleece them next year will be a thing impossible. A lieutenant general, in the Spanish service, is arrived here lately to raise recruits for the Waloon guards; and it is really wonderful to see the strange effect of sound, for tho' we can hardly drag the people with halters into our service, he raises them with ease, so fond they are of being soldiers of his Catholic majesty. The Dutch are certainly in earnest in their design of destroying our naval force, for they have actually offered a reward of 858,000 florins for taking or sinking a ship of war of forty guns and 250 men, and proportionably for ships of a larger or lesser size.

Antwerp, April 4. The garrison and inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom have now got provisions for three or four months; the convoy was so strong, that tho' many of the enemies detachments from the neighbouring hills saw its approach, they did not make the least attempt to oppose it. But on the return of the convoy, some hussars in the evening fell upon part of the train, and carried off about 20 horses.

Paris, April 5. The marquis de Conflans, governor of St. Domingo, who is just return'd from England, where he has been a prisoner, is preparing to set out for his government. This chief d' Escadre, will command three men of war, which are to be convoy to a fleet of 40 merchant ships.

Hague, April 16. We have received advice, that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland has established his quarters at Hellenrouk, near Ruremonde; that the Imperial, British and Hanoverian troops were to join this day, and that they would then form an army of above 70,000 men; consequently some important news must soon be expected from those parts.

LONDON.

March 1. We have a very remarkable account from Guernsey, which may be depended on for Truth, viz. In December 1744, the Torrington man of war, being then in Guernsey, took under her convoy several ships bound to sundry ports of England. The opportunity of a man of war (and especially of so large an one, which very seldom happens) induced many merchants of that island, where bills were at that time very scarce, to send a large sum in specie, by the fleet; and among the rest there was above 1100 l. put on board the expedition, capt. Stephen Mourant.—The fleet was soon separated, in a very violent storm, whereby most of the ships were lost, and capt. Mourant to save his life, was obliged to run into Cherburg, where his vessel was immediately seized and confiscated. But the Guernsey owners, after several fruitless attempts, have lately found means to buy the ship from the French, and bring her into Guernsey by means of Swedish sailors, when, to the surprize of every body, and to the great joy of the captain, (who had greatly suffered in his character, as being supposed to have secreted the money to his own use) the whole sum was found, except one or two guineas, (in the presence of several merchants) in the place where it had been before hid, that very day three years.——It is very remarkable, that the French having information, by means of some passengers, that there was money on board, not only made the strictest search every where, but even unlined the ship twice to find where it was.

Extract of a letter from Aix la Chapelle, April 8.

"This place is at present the centre of business, and full of strangers of all ranks, who resort hither to be partakers of the diversions, shews and entertainments usual at congresses, which is likely to be all the benefit Europe will reap from this, notwithstanding the flying reports spread about of an approaching unavoidable peace. At the visit L—d S——h paid M. de St. Severin the Day before yesterday, the latter intimated, that he was charged to insist upon a settled provision for the maintainance of a certain exil'd family, which had long been a burthen to his master, and other Roman catholic courts; to which the other minister replyed, with some warmth, that the bare mentioning this article in the conferences, in form, must unavoidably ruin the design of their meeting, since he would that moment withdraw from the congress, and did not doubt but that the ministers of his master's allies would follow his example."

March 29. We learn from Dresden, that a very warm application has been made to his Polish majesty, on behalf of the count de la Selle, a French officer in the regiment of Marck, said to be charged with a commission from the king his master to the magistrates of Dantzick, in which city he has been arrested, at the request of the Russian commissary, as a deserter from that service, which he quitted without leave. It is supposed he has been concerned in some mysterious practices, and that this affair of his will make a great deal of noise.

According to some late letters from Vienna, the Imperial court complains of that of Turin, as making by his ministers count de Canales and Gen. de la Rocca, too extravagant demands. "The king, say these letters, demands, that the ten battalions of our troops, which are in the Western Riviera to cover his dominions and conquests, shall be reinforced by a body of the same force, and that the sixtern battalions, which general Nadasti has at Novi, to cover the Placentin, shall be reinforced with eight or ten battalions more. He also desires that a body of our troops shall be sent into the island of Corsica, to facilitate the conquest of it."

Our letters from Turin say, that the Sardinian forces are in good order, and that every thing is disposing so as that they may take the field whenever the season will permit; and that general Sinclair is very impatiently expected there, in order to assist at the conferences which will be shortly held for settling the operations of the campaign, notwithstanding the Report prevails, as if her Imperial majesty intended to change the general officers that at present command her forces in that country.

On wednesday last three students were brought to town from Oxford, and carried before his grace the duke of Newcastle, for drinking the Pretender's health; and they were all ordered into the custody of a messenger.

We hear that an officer of distinction is ordered into custody, and that a messenger is gone into Oxfordshire to bring him up.

We have accounts from Lisbon, dated the 15th of February, N. S. that they are making vast preparations for sending considerable reinforcements to their settlements in the East Indies; and that a project has been formed for recovering several fortresses upon the continent, of which the Portuguese have been heretofore dispossessed by the natives. The same letters add, that there were then in the haven of Lisbon the following ships of several nations, viz. one hundred and eleven English, thirty Dutch, eight Swedes, ten Danes, two Venetians, 82 Hamburghers, ten Lubeckers, and four Dantzickers.

March 24. We hear that a scheme is on foot, and will be speedily put into execution, for regulating naval court-martials, whereby all, or at least most of the inconveniencies to which they have been exposed, and which they have so long and loudly complained of, will be remedied, more especially drawing trials before them into a tedious and unnecessary length, by frequent adjournments. It is also said, that such as shall for the future prevaricate before those judicatories, or any of

of giving false testimony, will be liable to such punishments as their offences deserve, which there is no doubt will be highly satisfactory, as well as advantageous to the public service.

The courts of France and Spain have again been tampering with his Sardinian majesty, in order to draw him off from his old alliance, and have even thrown more advantagious offers in his way, than any hitherto thought of; but we have had such convincing proofs of the unshaken fidelity of that monarch, that it is not doubted but all such attempts will meet with the contempt they deserve. The empress queen's final instructions to count Cannitz were, not to hearken to any propofals which had the least tendency to the dismembring of the Low Countries, intimating at the same time, that she was ready to settle the affairs of Italy, on the most reasonable footing.

BOSTON, *June* 16.

We have Advice by an Express from the Westward, That 3 Men were kill'd and 7 taken Captive by the Enemy Indians, on Thursday last, between Hinsdel's Fort and Fort Dummer.

By a Letter from Deerfield we are informed, that on the 27th of May past, in the Night, an Indian was discovered by the Centinel upon Duty in the Fort, within a few Yards of the Pickets, making his Observations; but he was soon interrupted by the Centinel, who fired his Gun at him, loaded with a Bullet and Swan Shot, upon which the Fellow groan'd much, and made off. In the Morning a Number of the Garrison went out, and track'd the Indian by his Blood to the Side of the River, where they found the Tracks of 3 or 4 more Indians, and much more Blood. 'Tis believed he died of his Wounds, and was sunk in a very deep Hole near the Side of the River, by the other Indians, and our People intend to search the Hole for him.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

From Kinderhook we have advice, that on Friday the 10th Instant, an Indian being out a Hunting near Schotack, discover'd two Parties of Indians, one of 60 Men, bending their Course towards New-England; the other of 40 Men, coming towards Kinderhook.——The next Day as a Party of 14 of our Men was going from one of the small Forts at Kinderhook, to join a Party at another Fort, they were surprized and fired upon by the Enemy, and five killed on the Spot.—At the same Time a small Party of seven of our Men being near a Mile distant, looking for their Cattle, three of which were Brothers named Huich, and hearing the Guns, prevailed on the other four to run to their Assistance; accordingly they made the best of their Way thither, and coming on the Back of them, saw a Frenchman and Indian blinding one of the Englishmen; upon which one of the Huich's levelling his Piece, shot the Frenchman dead on Spot, and the others seconding his Fire, the Enemy immediately fled, leaving two more of their Indians behind them. Our other Party, which had by this Time endeavoured to make off, hearing the Guns of the Huich's Party, immediately returned to the Charge.——The Enemy had scalped all the five killed, and taken two Prisoners; which last they were oblig'd to leave, as also two of the Scalps: Our People likewise took 40 Packs of the Enemy's, and track'd them a good Way by the Blood, by which they apprehend several others have got their Death-Wounds: The French Man kill'd, proves to be the Captain, his Commission being found upon him, and our People have brought his and the two Indian Scalps with them, as a Token of their Victory. The Packs prove there must have been at least 40 of the Enemy, when there were not more than 16 of our Men in all alive.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 13.

On the 22d of last Month died, at his Plantation on *Fairly Creek* in *Kent* County, Mr. *William Harris*, a Gentleman who was formerly a Representative, and twice Sheriff, of that County.

We hear that last Saturday a Ship from *Whitehaven* went up *Choptank*; but we have not yet heard what Passage she has had, or what News she has brought.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Ship *Winchelsea*, lying in *Severn* River, *Thomas Cornish* Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men, takes in Tobacco consigned to Mr. *John Hanbury*, Merchant in *London*, (according to his Promise) at *Twelve Pounds* Sterling per Ton, being the Freight other Ships go at. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

TO be Sold for ready Money and Tobacco, Five hundred Acres of Land, lying in *Prince George's* County, about six Miles above *Rock Creek* Landing. Any Person inclin'd to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, living near the said Land. THOMAS STODDERT.

Lately Imported, and to be Sold, now Done to Mr. William Roberts's *Store in* Annapolis, *by* CONSTANTINE BRAY, *the following Goods, viz.*

BRoad Camblets and Cambletines, superfine double Allapines, flower'd Tobines, flower'd Sattins, silk Poplins, Dezerteens, Florettoes, variegated Taborets, Irish Linnens, Oznabrigs, superfine treble, double and single refin'd Sugars, fine Green and Bohea Tea, several Setts of fine China, and China Bowls, *&c.*

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in *St. Mary's* County, near the *Coal Springs*, on the 24th of *June* last, Two Mulatto Slaves, one named *Clem*, about 25 Years of Age; he is a very white Mulatto, and stutters very much when strictly examin'd: He took with him a good Country Linnen Shirt, and an old striped ditto, an old Linnen Waistcoat, and a pair of old Linnen Breeches, and has strait Hair cloſe cut.

The other a lusty dark Fellow, named *Tom*, about 27 Years of Age; the Fore-Finger of his Left Hand is cut cloſe off: He took with him a check Shirt, three Waistcoats, one a Brick-coloured German Serge, one a blue Drugget with Mettle Buttons, and the other an old white one, he has different Sorts of Breeches, and other Cloathing. He is a Cooper, a House-Carpenter, and a very good Sawyer.

Whoever secures the said Servants so as their Masters may have them again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges paid, by

WILLIAM JOSEPH,
JOHN MILES.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be Sold by William Roberts, *at his Store in* Church-Street, Annapolis, *the following Goods, viz.*

BRoad axes, lopping axes, drawing knives, broad hoes, narrow hoes, carpenters hammers, lathing hammers, gimlets, hinges of all sorts, stock-locks, pad-locks, iron chafing-dishes, ship carpenters axes, augurs, *White's* best saws, files, rakes, spades, ballast-shovels, broad and narrow chissels, reaping hooks, smoothing planes, jack planes, and jointers, 40 *d.* 20 *d.* 10 *d.* 8 *d.* 6 *d.* 4 *d.* 3 *d.* and 2 *d.* nails, two foot rules, iron candlesticks, bed cords, drum lines, pearch lines, chalk lines, a compleat set of horse harness, scythes fixt, scyth stones, frying pans, a set of smiths tools,—Pins, needles, knives and forks, pocket knives, pen knives, steel scissars, taylors shears, shoe makers tacks and awl blades, plain Bath-metal buttons, wrought ditto, double gilt and silver'd ditto,—Shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, studs, waistcoat and coat buttons set in silver, ivory combs, buckling combs, sail needles, palms, fishing hooks, compasses, playing cards, cork skrews, silk lashes, spurs, snuff boxes, wool cards, tow cards and cotton cards, tea and sugar, several sorts of china, glass decanters, water glasses, drinking glasses and salts, very good choice of mens, womens and boys hats, *Leghorn* hats, mens, womens and childrens hose, silk and cotton caps, mens boots and shoes, womens and childrens shoes, toe'd clogs, pewter dishes, plates, chamber-pots, spoons, *&c.* copper tea kettles, coffee pots, stew pans, sauce pans, candlesticks and snuffers, brass cocks, womens cloaks, mens great coats, mens beaver coats, *New-Market* coats, with a very great assortment of ready made cloaths for sailors, and likewise for negroes,—silk and cotton vellures for mens waistcoats, fustians, dimothies, ermimettoes, strip'd cottons, cotton and linnen checks, very good choice of Irish linnens, garlixs, hollands, table linnens, bed ticks, gun-powder, shot and bar lead, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and pepper, a very good assortment of stationary, hair brooms, scrubbing brushes, *&c.* oznabrigs, dowlas, *&c.* chints, printed callicoes, muslins, cambricks, silk and other handkerchiefs, *Glasgow* snuff, salt petre,—tammies, florettaes, sarretts, serpentines, cambleis, damaks, *Scotch* plaid, emboss'd serge, cherrydarries, stone and sig blue, stone ware of all sorts, mens and womens gloves,—hair and lawn sifters, long and short tobacco pipes, blankets and rugs, tin ware of several sorts, velvet and common corks, *India* dimothy, and broad lawn, six-quarter muslin, chelloes, cotton romalls, *&c.*—a very great choice of necklaces, ribbands, silk and cotton laces, tapes, bobbins, sundities and nose-fopperties, farreting, gartering, womens new-fashion'd silk hats, masks, nuns and common threads, lace and edging,—wire, shirt and waistcoat buttons, sewing silk, womens hoops, and hooping cruels, and best needleme thread,—choice of broad cloths, in the pattern or piece, with suitable trimmings, duroys, mill'd serges, *German* serges, strip'd flannells, half-thicks, green, red, and blue duffles, fearnought, bearskin, thunder and lightning, match coating, colour'd and white cottons, iron pots of several sizes,—a quantity of leather to be sold reasonably, shoe-thread, and sundry other things not here mentioned

WHEREAS *John Carr* has published an Advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette*, and therein has denied me the Subscriber to be his Wife;

This is therefore to give Notice, that his Assertion is false; and altho' I do not think he is worthy the Name of a Husband, yet he is certainly mine; as may be seen by the Registry Book of *St. Anne's* Parish, and can be proved by sundry living Evidences now in *Annapolis*: Therefore those that advise him to deny me, must certainly be bad Advisers, and ought to consider that a Curse is denounced against such as part Man and Wife.

MARY MCLAUGHLIN,
as he calls me.

WHereas *Mary McLaughlin* who pretends to be the Wife of the Subscriber, may, by such Pretence, and in my Name, contract Debts, or defraud those who may trust her on my Account: This is to give public Notice, that I will not pay any Debts she may contract, she not being my Wife.

JOHN CARR.

LOST, a Bond for Fifty Pounds Current Money, drawn payable to the Subscriber, by *John Davison* of *Lancaster* County in *Pennsylvania*, bearing Date *January* the 10th 1743. And as the Conditions of the Bond have been complyed with by the said *Davison*, I publish this, that no Use may be made of the Bond to his Prejudice, I having never assigned or in any Way made over the same to any Person whatever.

EWEN MCDANNOLD.

RAN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *William Camm*: He is of a middle size, much pitted with the Small-Pox; had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, one check Shirt, Leather Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and an old Castor Hat. Whoever brings the said Servant to the above mentioned Works, or to *Renaldo Monk*'s nigh Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works, *Patuxent*, shall receive *Five Pounds* Currency Reward, from

RENALDO MONK.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship Ruby, *Capt.* Bailey, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber at his Store at* Nottingham *on* Patuxent *River*,

ALL Sorts of *East-India*, and *European* Goods, at reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or heavy Tobacco.

Also Imported in the Schooner *Polly*, Capt, *Buskell*, from *Barbadoes*, a Parcel of Rum and Sugar.

JAMES RUSSELL.

RAN away the 26th of *June* from the Subscriber's Plantation, Back of *Elk-Ridge*, near Mr. *Carroll*'s Manor, a Convict Irish Servant Man, named *Patrick Harford*, a lusty Fellow, about Twenty one Years of Age, fair Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a black Wigg, or worsted Cap, an old white Cotton Jacket, and one Country Cloth Jacket, white and black, but as it was filled at the fulling Mill, it is of a dark brown, two Oznabrig Shirts, a Pair of short Country Linnen Trowsers, and a pair of old Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to his Master, shall have *Three Pounds* Current Money, if taken in *Pennsylvania*, or *Virginia*, *Five Pounds* like Money, paid by

JOHN RIDGELY.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, Good Barbados Rum at 7*s.* by the Gallon, clean Muscovado Sugar at 1*s.* *per* Pound, Molasses at 5*s.* *per* Gallon, bolted Flour at 17*s.* 6 *per* Hundred, Pipes, Chocolate, and sundry other Goods, by

GAMALIEL BUTLER.

Just imported from London, *in the Ship* William,

AN Assortment of *European* Goods, to be sold by the Subscriber in *Baltimore*-Town, at very reasonable Rates, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, he intending to leave the Province at the Sailing of the Fleet.

JOHN CARNAN, jun.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to purchase Half, or the Whole, may have them at 30 *per Cent.* Bills of Exchange.

Charles County, June 6. 1748.

THE Subscriber intends to break up Ordinary Keeping immediately, any Person inclinable to Rent the House and Lotts he now possesses in *Port-Tobacco*, being the most convenient of any in Town for that Business, may apply to him, and if they agree may have Possession immediately. Also will be exposed to Sale all his Houshold Goods fitting for that Purpose.

As he intends to leave this Province soon, all Persons indebted to him are desired to come and settle their Accompts and pay off their respective Ballances, which will prevent Trouble to them.

And those that have any Claim against him, are desired to bring in their Accompts that they may be adjusted, by

COLLIN MITCHELL.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship Baltimore, *Capt.* John Anter *from* London,

GREAT Variety of *European* and *India* Goods, at very reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, by the Subscriber, at his Store over against Mr. *Bordley*'s, near the Stadt-House in *Annapolis*.

JOHN RATTY.

IF *James Fenn*, the Son of *John Fenn*, who came into this Country from *England* about ten Years ago, be now living, and will apply to Mr. *James Wood*, Chief Mate of the *William*, Capt. *Samuel Wood*, now lying in *Patapsco*, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of something very much to his Advantage.

He is tall of Stature, is a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, served his Time in *London* River, and, it is said, has work'd in *Annapolis*, and several other Places on the Bay.

Just imported from London, *in the* Ruby, *Capt.* Thomas Bailey,

GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* Goods, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, and current Money, or very short Credit, the Subscriber intending to depart the Province.

All Persons indebted to him are desired to pay off their Ballances, or to settle and give Notes for the same.

JAMES DICK.

JUST imported in the Ships *Molly*, Capt. *Stanton* from *Liverpool*, and *Cunliff*, Capt. *Johnson* from *Barbadoes*, and to be sold by the Subscriber at *Oxford*, in *Talbot* County, by Wholesale or Retail, *European* and *East India* Goods, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, coarse and fine Salt.

ROBERT MORRIS.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, a Convict Servant Man, named *Samuel Jones*; he is a little thin Fellow, with a great Chew of Tobacco in his Mouth. Had on when he went away, a white Flannel Jacket, an old pair of Leather Breeches, and a pair of light grey Kersey Breeches, an old pair of black Stockings, a pair of English Shoes with a Patch on one of them, and a Felt Hat; he is about 35 Years of Age, and his Knees knock together as he walks.

It is supposed he will change his Name, and forge a Pass.

Whoever secures the said Run-away, so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Twenty Shillings*, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BAYLIS.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one *Francis Main*, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from *London* into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Grove*, Capt. *Babb*, who loaded in *Bush* River.

Now if the said *Francis Main* be living, and will apply to *Jonas Green*, Printer, in *Annapolis*, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Person in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

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